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SUBJECT	Foundry Equipment NO. OF ENCLS.		
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	All of the equipment in the new foundry was to be US, primarily Osborne. The		
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	Company and HOS MOINTING PROGRAM		
<u>t.</u> .	All blueprints for the rebuilding of the Zis auto foundry wave of UE origin. In this operation		
5.			25X1
	per cent German and the motoring		
	of Germany. There was some Tabor equipment from the US, and some Osborna (US) squeezers. There was some Tabor equipment from the US, and some Osborna (US) squeezers.		
6.			1
7•	any equipment in either plant originating in the steel flasks		25X1
1.	and in 1940 I Was	1	25X1
	assigned to visit the plant producing one areas	14	, ZJAI
	clocks and strated in a small foundry which employed about		25X1
8.	the same bundred DRODIE:		ZOAL
9.	The flasks had the characteristic of shrinking and breaking when lifted. Although steel should not break, the steel used in these Krasnodar flasks broke though steel should not break, the steel used in these Krasnodar flasks in this		
•	though steel should not break, the steel used in these kreshouts though steel should not break, the steel used in these though steel should not break, the steel used in these when hit them with a sledge hammer. I broke 20 consecutive flasks in this when hit them with a sledge hammer. I broke 20 consecutive flasks in this when hit them with a sledge hammer. I broke 20 consecutive flasks in this when hit them with a sledge hammer. I broke 20 consecutive flasks in this when hit them with a sledge hammer. I broke 20 consecutive flasks in this when hit them with a sledge hammer. I broke 20 consecutive flasks in this when hit them with a sledge hammer. I broke 20 consecutive flasks in this when hit them with a sledge hammer. I broke 20 consecutive flasks in this when hit them with a sledge hammer.		25x1
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10.	The Stankolit works in Moscow had five separate foundries which ranged in size from very small to very large operations. For example, one of these foundries produced huge tubes for the Moscow subway.	es de la companione
11.	Department of Small Moldings, equipment consisted of one Hermann, one Tabor, and 12 Badischemachinesch molding machines.	25X1
12.	One of the other sections had one sand slinger was of German origin.	25X1
13.	Of the two shops , Zis and Stankolit, it could be said that Zis was primarily designed in accordance with US influence and Stankolit was German influence.	25X1
14.	There was one Simpson-type muller in use in the old Zis plant and there were three or four mullers in the Stankolit works. Stankolit works. probably 80 % of the Simpson type mullers used in the entire USSR were based on US designs and 20% were based on German designs.	25X1
15.	As far as molding machines were concerned the modernized Zis works was one hundred per cent US equipped. Stankolit on the other hand was 75 %. German equipped. For the country as a whole the molding machines were approximately 50%. US origin, and 50% German erigin.	25X1
16.	As concerns sand slingers with the exception of those mentioned earlier. There was one sand slinger in the Zis works and one sand slinger in the Stankolit foundry was German origin.	25X1 25X1 25X1
17.	As far as knockout machinery is concerned, such equipment was practically unknown in the USSR. For example in the Stankolit works there were no shake-out machines and there was only one vibrator in the Stankolit works. We used sledge harmers as knockout machines this would be generally true throughout the USSR.	25X1
18.	Although most plants used sledge harmers in place of knockout machines, from 1936 on there was a trend to equip foundries in the USER with equipment which was the last word in modernity	25X1 25X1
19.	As concerns sand conveyer systems in the Zis works, they were one hundred percent US origin but in the Stankolit works the sand conveyer system was one hundred per cent German.	
20.	The Gorki Foundry which was a copy of the Ford Motor Foundry of the US was one hundred per cent US.	
21.	At Stankolit there were two kinds of conveyer systems both of which were of the horizontal type. As far as replacement of spare parts was concerned there was a special shop which specialized in maintenance. This shop had an engineer who was concerned only with repairing of equipment such as Simpson mullers.	
22.	On other parts it was required to obtain permission to spend "valuable money" such as US dollars or German marks for spare parts. We ordered and received some spare parts for molding machines but it required weeks and sometimes months to get permission to spend walkells mensy.	•

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22	On one occasion we had a part of some Hermann equipment break. The piece that broke was a turning arm. We plugged the hole and made a casting and machined and made a replacement part before the real replacement arrived from the Hermann plant. We improvised a replacement part in 24 hours. It took a month to receive the actual replacement part from Germany.	
23.	When equipment broke down however, we usually cannibalized parts from other broken machines. However, in order to avoid trouble we usually ordered spare parts well in advance as we were afraid of breakdowns which would disrupt progress. We had a few problems of replacement of ball or roller bearings as there was a large SKF plant in Moscow, and we could get bearings from this plant.	
24.	In conclusion foundries which produced parts for automobiles, tractors, street cars, and locomotives, practically no equipment of USSR origin. It had been copied directly from US, or German prototypes.	25X 25X 25X

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